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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

January 20, 1966

U.S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION,
Washington, D.C., October 29, 1965.
The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: In accordance with section 123(a) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, the Atomic Energy Commission recommends that you approve the enclosed proposed "Agreement for Cooperation Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Switzerland Concerning Civil Uses of Atomic Energy," determine that its performance will promote and will not constitute an unreasonable risk to the common defense and security, and authorize its execution. The Department of State supports the Commission's recommendation.

The proposed agreement, which has been negotiated by the Atomic Energy Commission and the Department of State pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, would supersede the "Agreement for Cooperation Concerning Civil Uses of Atomic Energy Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Switzerland," signed at Washington on June 21, 1956, as amended. The Agreement for Cooperation signed in 1955 covering a limited program of research was allowed to expire on July 17, 1965, inasmuch as the cooperative activities initiated under that agreement had been brought under the provisions of the existing power agreement.

The primary reasons for entering into a new agreement are (a) to provide the framework for assuring the long-term supply of enriched fuel required for the projected Swiss nuclear power program and (b) to implement provisions of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, which were added by recent amendments, permitting the performance of uranium enrichment services by the Commission and the private ownership of special nuclear material.

The proposed agreement, which would have a term of 30 years, would provide for the conduct of activities on an unclassified basis, in contrast to the existing agreement which permits the exchange of classified information.

Article VI of the new agreement would reflect the recent changes in the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 permitting private ownership of special nuclear material by enabling private parties in the United States and Switzerland to be parties to arrangements for the transfer of special nuclear material. Previously, such transactions were confined to governments. Arrangements made directly between private parties under the proposed article VI would be undertaken pursuant to applicable laws, regulations, policies, and license requirements of the United States and Swiss Governments.

Article VII of the proposed agreement would permit the sale of enriched uranium required for the long-term Swiss power reactor program described in the appendix to the agreement and would increase the maximum quantity of U^{235} that could be transferred to Switzerland from the present limit of 500 kilograms to 30,000 kilograms.

Article VII would also permit the Commission to perform uranium enrichment services after December 31, 1968, for the account of the Government of Switzerland under terms and conditions which the Commission may establish. In addition, the Commission would be able, at its discretion, to make available to the Government of Switzerland uranium enriched to more than 20 percent in the isotope U^{235} when there is an economic or technical justification for such a transfer.

In keeping with stated Commission policy, article VII also includes language which assures the comparability of domestic and foreign prices for enriched uranium and services performed, as well as of the advance notice required for delivery.

Article IX would continue in effect the U.S. guarantee that no equipment or device transferred to the Government of the United States will be used for military purposes. The U.S. guarantee would also extend to (a) special nuclear material produced in U.S.-fueled reactors which is in excess of Switzerland's needs and which the United States decides to purchase, and (b) special nuclear material produced in U.S.-leased fuel which the United States elects to retain after reprocessing, or, alternatively, to equivalent amounts of such purchased or retained material.

In keeping with U.S. policy to arrive at explicit understandings with countries with which we have cooperative agreements as to the transfer of safeguards to the International Atomic Energy Agency, article XI of the proposed agreement provides that the Agency will be promptly requested to assume responsibility for applying safeguards to materials and facilities subject to safeguards under the agreement.

Following your determination, approval, and authorization, the proposed agreement will be formally executed by appropriate authorities of the Governments of the United States and Switzerland. In compliance with section 123(c) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, the proposed agreement will then be placed before the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

Respectfully yours,

GLENN T. SEABORG,
Chairman.

(Enclosure: Agreement for Cooperation Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Switzerland.)

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, D.C., December 2, 1965.
Hon. GLENN T. SEABORG,
U.S. Atomic Energy Commission,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SEABORG: In accordance with section 123(a) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, the Atomic Energy Commission has submitted to me by a letter of October 29, 1965, a proposed "Agreement for Cooperation Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Switzerland Concerning Civil Uses of Atomic Energy," and has recommended that I approve the proposed agreement, determine that its performance will promote and will not constitute an unreasonable risk to the common defense and security, and authorize its execution.

Pursuant to the provisions of section 123 (b) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and upon the recommendation of the Atomic Energy Commission, I hereby (a) approve the proposed agreement and determine that its performance will promote and will not constitute an unreasonable risk to the common defense and security of the United States of America; and (b) authorize the execution of the proposed agreement on behalf of the Government of the United States of America by appropriate authorities of the Department of State and the Atomic Energy Commission.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

Mr. GORE. I am also scheduling a public hearing by the Subcommittee on Agreements for Cooperation concerning these amendments, beginning on January 27, 1966.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate concludes its business today, it stand in adjournment until 12 o'clock noon on Monday next.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection it is so ordered.

A PLEA FOR PATIENCE AND COURAGE IN THE SEARCH FOR PEACE IN VIETNAM

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. President, those of us in positions of public trust are now involved in what may be the most fateful decision-making period of our lives. The war in Vietnam will either begin to move this year toward a peaceful resolution—however slow and uncertain the road—or it will degenerate into a deepening morass that may claim the lives of our sons and the sons of Asia for years to come. A major war on the Asian mainland could exhaust America's blood and treasure for all our days and in the end create conditions of bitterness and despair that would curse us for a generation. I believe that preventing that war taking place is the most urgent task of statesmanship of the next 10 or more years.

The sober report of Senator MANSFIELD, the distinguished majority leader, and our colleagues who traveled with him in Asia this fall, concludes:

The situation, as it now appears, offers only the very slim prospect of a just settlement by negotiations or the alternative prospect of a continuance of the conflict in the direction of a general war on the Asian mainland.

Those observations state my own impressions better than I could after a visit to Vietnam in late November and early December. The Mansfield report is a document which every American policy planner, every Member of Congress, and every concerned American citizen should read and ponder carefully. The Senator from Montana, who has no peer in the Senate as an authority on southeast Asia, and his distinguished colleagues including the highly respected senior Republican of the Senate, Senator ARKEN, of Vermont, have performed a great service to the Nation and to the peace of the world. Their report may prove to be one of the most significant documents in recent years in that it has given our country a clearer view of the hard and dangerous realities that now face us in Vietnam.

I am deeply grateful to President Johnson, who carries the heaviest burden of us all, that he has stopped the bombing of North Vietnam in spite of the objections of some of his advisers. The more we can reduce the scope of this struggle and confine it to the local trouble in Saigon, where it began, the less danger there will be of losing our young men in an inconclusive and widening war.

I am deeply grateful, too, for the President's vigorous efforts in recent days to find a diplomatic breakthrough to an honorable settlement of the war. We need now to exercise great patience and courage during the President's current efforts for peace. We have been patient for five years with those who offered a military solution to the problem. Now let us be equally persistent and equally patient in the effort to find a peaceful solution. Each time our Vietnam policymakers have offered a new